

**stroke**; it is the difference between the systolic or diastolic or minimum p.'s.

**impact of effective reproduction due to environmental factors on the phenotype.**

**the force driving atoms or molecules to leave a solid and enter into solution (i.e., to dissolve).**

**the absolute p. to which gases are referred under conditions (STPD), i.e., 760 mm Hg, 760 torr, or dynes/cm<sup>2</sup> (i.e., 101,325 Pa).**

**the intracardiac p. during or resulting from systolic contraction of a cardiac chamber; the highest arterial blood pressure during any given ventricular cycle.**

**transmural p.,** p. across the wall of a cardiac chamber or of a vessel. In the heart, transmural p. is the resultant of the ventricular p. minus the extravascular (i.e., pericardial) p. and is the true filling p. of the cardiac chamber of the heart when this is done during diastole. Since the pericardial p. normally approximates zero, the filling p. (usually the ventricular diastolic mean p.), obviating the complexity of measuring pericardial p.

**pleural p.,** the difference between the p. of the respired air in the mouth and the pleural p. around the lungs, measured when the airway is open; thus, it includes not only the transmural p. of the lung but also any drop in p. along the tracheobronchial tree during flow.

**trans-thoracic p.,** the p. in the pleural space measured relative to the p. of the ambient atmosphere outside the chest; the transmural p. across the chest wall.

**vapor p.,** the partial p. exerted by the vapor phase of a liquid.

**ventricular filling p.,** the p. in the ventricle as it fills with blood, is approximately equivalent to the mean atrial p. when there is no A-V valvular gradient. Atrial p. can be used in place of transmural p. because pericardial pressure usually varies between -2 and +2 mm Hg, and hence is negligible. During cardiac tamponade, pericardial and atrial p.'s equilibrate so that transmural p. is zero and the high atrial p.'s cannot be "filling" p.'s.

**wedge p.,** the intravascular pressure reading obtained when a catheter is advanced until it completely occludes a small blood vessel or is sealed in place by inflation of a small cuff; commonly measured in the lung to estimate left atrial pressure.

**zero end-expiratory p. (ZEEP),** airway p. which, at the end of expiration, equals atmospheric p.

**pre-sternum (prē'ster'nūm).** SYN *manubrium* of sternum.

**pre-sup-pu-rative (prē-sūp'yū-rā-tiv).** Denoting an early stage of inflammation prior to the formation of pus.

**pre-syn-aptic (prē'si-nap'tik).** Pertaining to the area on the proximal side of a synaptic cleft.

**pre-sys-to-le (prē-sis'tō-lē).** That part of diastole immediately preceding systole. SYN late diastole.

**pre-sys-to-lic (prē-sis-tō-l'ik).** Late diastolic, relating to the interval immediately preceding systole.

**pre-tar-sal (prē-tar'sāl).** Denoting the anterior, or inferior, portion of the tarsus.

**pre-tec-ta (prē-tek'tā).** Orad to the hidden part of the duodenum.

**pre-tec-tum (prē-tek'tūm).** SYN pretecal area.

**pre-thy-roid, pre-thy-roi-de-al, pre-thy-roi-de-an (prē-thī'royd, -thī-roy'dē-āl, -thī-roy'dē-an).** Anterior to or preceding the thyroid gland or cartilage.

**pre-tib-i-al (prē-tib'ē-āl).** Relating to the anterior portion of the leg; denoting especially certain muscles.

**pre-tra-che-al (prē-trā'kē-āl).** Anterior to the trachea; denoting especially the middle layer of deep cervical fascia.

**pre-tre-mat-ic (prē-trē-mat'ik).** Relating to the cranial surface of a branchial cleft. [pre- + G. *trēma*, perforation]

**pre-tym-pan-ic (prē-tim-pan'ik).** Anterior to the drum of the ear.

**prev-a-lence (prev'ā-lens).** The number of cases of a disease existing in a given population at a specific period of time (*period p.*) or at a particular moment in time (*point p.*).

**pre-ven-tive (prē-ven'tiv).** SYN prophylactic (1). [L. *prae-venio*, pp. *ventus*, to come before, prevent]

**pre-ver-te-bral (prē-ver'tē-brāl).** Anterior to the body of a vertebra or of the vertebral column; denoting especially the deepest layer of deep cervical fascia and the muscles on the anterior aspect of the vertebral column.

**pre-ves-i-cal (prē-ves'i-kāl).** Anterior to the bladder; denoting especially the retropubic space. [pre- + L. *vesica*, bladder]

**pre-vi-us (prē'vē-ūs).** Obstructing; denoting anything blocking the passages in childbirth. [L. *prae*, before, + *via*, way]

**Pre-vo-tel-la (prev'ō-tel'ah).** Newly created genus of Gram-negative, nonmotile, nonsporeforming, obligately anaerobic, chemo-organotrophic, and pleomorphic rods.

**P. di'siens,** SYN *Bacteroides disiens*.

**P. melani'noge'nica,** a species found in the mouth, feces, infections of the mouth, soft tissue, respiratory tract, urogenital tract, and the intestinal tract. Implicated in periodontal disease; seen in aspiration. The type species of *Prevotella*. SYN *Bacteroides melaninogenicus*.

**P. ora'lis,** SYN *Bacteroides oralis*.

**P. o'ris,** SYN *Bacteroides oris*.

**Pre-vo-tel-la di'siens.** See under *Prevotella*.

**Pre-vo-tel-la ora'lis.** See under *Prevotella*.

**Pre-vo-tel-la o'ris.** See under *Prevotella*.

**pre-zone (prē'zōn).** SYN prozone.

**PRF** Abbreviation for prolactin-releasing factor.

**PRH.** Abbreviation for prolactin-releasing hormone.

**pri-a-pism (prī'ā-pizm).** Persistent erection of the penis, accompanied by pain and tenderness, resulting from a pathologic condition rather than sexual desire; a term loosely used as a synonym for satyriasis. [see priapus]

**pri-a-pus (prī'ā-pūs).** SYN penis. [L. fr. L. *Priapus* (G. *Priapos*), god of procreation]

**Prib-now (prib'now).** David, 20th-century U.S. molecular biologist. SEE *Pribnow box*.

**Price,** Ernest Arthur, English biochemist, \*1882. SEE *Carr-P. reaction*.

**Price-Jones,** Cecil, English hematologist, 1863-1943. SEE *Price-Jones curve*.

**Priestley,** John Gillies, British physiologist, 1880-1941. SEE *Haldane-P. sample*.

**pril-o-caine hy-dro-chlo-ride (pril'ō-kān).** 2-(propylamino)-o-propionotoluidide hydrochloride; a local anesthetic of the amide type, related chemically and pharmacologically to lidocaine hydrochloride; used for peridural, caudal, and nerve blocks, and for regional and infiltration anesthesia. SYN propitocaine hydrochloride.

**pri-ma-cy (prī'mā-sē).** The state of being primary, or foremost in rank or importance. [see primary]

**genital p.,** in psychoanalysis, the primary characteristic of the genital phase of psychosexual development, i.e., the libido becomes preponderantly concentrated in the penis.

**oral p.,** in psychoanalysis, the primary characteristic of the oral phase of psychosexual development, i.e., the libido is concentrated mainly in the oral zone.

**pri-mal (prī'māl).** 1. First or primary. 2. SYN primordial (2).

**pri-mal scene.** In psychoanalysis, the actual or fantasied observation by a child of sexual intercourse, particularly between the parents.

**pri-ma-quine phos-phate (prī'mā-kwin).** 8-[(4-Amino-1-methylbutyl)amino]-6-methoxyquinoline phosphate (1:2); an antimalarial agent especially effective against *Plasmodium vivax*, terminating relapsing vivax malaria; usually administered with chloroquine.

**p. p. sensitivity,** a sensitivity to p. p. observed in individuals with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency.

**pri-mar-ry (prī'mār-ē).** 1. The first or foremost, as a disease or symptoms to which others may be secondary or occur as complications. 2. Relating to the first stage of growth or development. SEE primordial. [L. *primarius*, fr. *primus*, first]

**pri-mary re-nin-ism (ren'in-izm).** Overproduction of renin by juxtaglomerular cells in the absence of a stimulus (such as de-

pr

e them with

-ō-mel'ā-nō-  
intermediate  
ther parts of  
act, and pla-  
H, β-endor-

us, ear]  
ents capable

nt classified  
1 encainide,  
he treatment

erate, 2. To  
impulse. [L.

ating.  
ned in prop-  
nt as distin-

ng a forward  
d]

3-diphenox-  
infections; al-  
tive agent in  
al infections

ne series of

ic acid.

carbamoyl)-  
ugenol used

id.

1). β-Di-  
bromide; the  
ticholinergic

2-diethyla-  
le; a surface  
etacaine hy-

methyl)-1,3-

rubinoids.

of intermedi-  
peptide.

ved in resis-  
th other fac-  
the terminal  
s in the lack  
yme (an X-  
component

he peritone-

neiosis, con-  
ness of the  
accompanied  
their asters

toward the poles of the cell. In meiosis, p. is complex and can be subdivided into stages: preleptotene, leptotene, zygotene, pachytene, diplotene, and diakinesis. [G. *prophasis*, from *prophainō*, to foreshadow]

**pro-phen-py-rid-a-mine ma-le-ate** (prō'fen-pi-rid'ā-mēn). SYN pheniramine maleate.

**pro-phlo-gis-tic** (prō-flō-jis'tik). Causing or producing tissue inflammation. [pro- + G. *phlogōsis*, inflammation]

**pro-phy-lac-tic** (prō-fi-lak'tik). 1. Preventing disease; relating to prophylaxis. SYN preventive. 2. An agent that acts to prevent a disease. [G. *prophylaktikos*; see prophylaxis]

**pro-phy-lax-is**, pl. **pro-phy-lax-es** (prō-fi-lak'sis, -sēz). Prevention of disease or of a process that can lead to disease. [Mod. L. fr. G. *pro-phylassō*, to guard before, take precaution]

**active p.**, use of an antigenic (immunogenic) agent to actively stimulate the immunological mechanism.

**chemical p.**, the administration of chemicals or drugs to members of a community to reduce the number of carriers of a disease and to prevent others contracting the disease.

**dental p.**, a series of procedures whereby calculus, stain, and other accretions are removed from the clinical crowns of the teeth, and the enamel surfaces are polished.

**passive p.**, use of an antiserum from another person or animal to provide temporary (a week to 10 days) protection against a specific infectious or toxic agent.

**pro-pi-cil-lin** (prō-pi-sil'in). A semisynthetic acid-stable penicillin that may be more effective than penicillin G. SYN α-phenoxypolypropylpenicillin potassium.

**pro-pi-o-cor-tin** (prō-pē-ō-kōr'ten). An endogenous polypeptide that might be a precursor to the enkephalins. Cf. proenkephalin.

**pro-pi-o-lac-tone** (prō'pē-ō-lak'tōn). β-Propiolactone; hydracrylic acid β-lactone; used to sterilize plasma, vaccines, and tissue grafts.

**pro-pi-o-nate** (prō'pē-ō-nāt). A salt or ester of propionic acid.

**Pro-pi-on-i-bac-te-ri-um** (prō-pē-on-i-bak-tēr'ē-ūm). A genus of nonmotile, nonsporeforming, anaerobic to aerotolerant bacteria (family Propionibacteriaceae) containing Gram-positive rods which are usually pleomorphic, diphtheroid, or club-shaped with one end rounded, the other tapered or pointed. Some cells may be coccoid, elongate, bifid, or even branched. The cells usually occur singly, in pairs, in V and Y configurations, short chains, or slumps in "Chinese character" arrangement. The metabolism of these organisms is fermentative, and the products of fermentation include combinations of propionic and acetic acids. These organisms occur in dairy products, on the skin of man, and in the intestinal tract of man and other animals. They may be pathogenic. The type species is *P. freudenreichii*.

**P. ac'nes**, a species of bacteria commonly found in acne pustules, although it occurs in other types of lesions in humans and even as a saprophyte in the intestine, skin, hair follicles, and in sewage. SYN acne bacillus.

**P. freudenrei'chii**, a species found in raw milk, Swiss cheese, and other dairy products; it is the type species of the genus *P.*

**P. jensen'ii**, a species found in dairy products, silage, and occasionally in infections.

**P. propion'icus**, SYN *Arachnia propionica*.

**pro-pi-on-ic ac-id** (prō-pē-on'ik). CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>COOH; methylacetic acid; ethylformic acid; found in sweat. SYN propanoic acid.

**pro-pi-on-ic ac-i-de-mia** (prō-pē-on'ik-as-i-dē'mē-ā). SYN ketotic hyperglycemia.

**pro-pi-o-nyl** (prō'pē-ō-nil). CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CO-; the acyl radical of propionic acid. SYN propanoyl.

**pro-pi-o-nyl-CoA** (prō'pē-ō-nil-kō-ā). The coenzyme A thioester derivative of propionic acid; an intermediate in the degradation of L-valine, L-isoleucine, L-threonine, L-methionine, and odd-chain fatty acids; a precursor for the synthesis of odd-chain fatty acids; it accumulates in individuals with a deficiency of p.-CoA carboxylase.

**p.-CoA carboxylase**, an enzyme that catalyzes the reaction of p.-CoA with CO<sub>2</sub> and ATP to produce ADP, inorganic phosphate, and D-methylmalonyl-CoA; a biotin-dependent enzyme; an in-

herited deficiency of this enzyme will lead to propionic acidemia and developmental retardation.

**pro-pi-o-nyl-gly-cine** (prō'pē-ō-nil-glī'sēn). CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CONHCH<sub>2</sub>COOH; a minor metabolite that accumulates in individuals with propionic acidemia.

**pro-pit-o-caine hy-dro-chlo-ride** (prō-pit'ō-kān). SYN prilocaine hydrochloride.

**pro-pla-sia** (prō-plā'zē-ā). That state of cell or tissue in which activity is increased above that of euplasia, i.e., characterized by stimulation, repair, or regeneration. [pro- + G. *plassō*, to form]

**pro-plas-ma-cyte** (prō-plaz'mā-sīt). A cell in the process of differentiating from a plasmablast to a mature plasma cell.

**pro-plex-us** (prō-plek'sūs). The choroid plexus in the lateral ventricle of the brain.

**pro-po-fol** (prō'pō-fōl). An oil-in-water emulsion of 1,6-diisopropylphenol, a hypnotic with rapid onset and short duration of action; used intravenously for induction and maintenance of general anesthesia. SYN 2,6-diisopropyl phenol.

**pro-pos-i-tus**, pl. **pro-po-si-ti** (prō'poz'i-tūs, -tī). 1. Proband distinguished by sex. Cf. consultand. 2. A premise; an argument. [L. fr. *propono*, pp. -positus, to lay out, propound]

**pro-pox-y-phen-hy-dro-chlo-ride** (prō-pok'si-fēn). (+)-α-4-(dimethylamino)-3-methyl-1,2-diphenyl-2-butanol propionate hydrochloride; a nonantipyretic, orally effective weak narcotic analgesic structurally related to methadone and used for the relief of mild to moderate pain; it is less effective than codeine. SYN dextropropoxyphene hydrochloride.

**pro-pox-y-phen-nap-syl-ate** (prō-pok'si-fēn). mono-2-naphthalenesulfonate monohydrate salt of propoxyphene; a weak narcotic analgesic. SYN dextropropoxyphene napsylate.

**pro-pran-o-lol hy-dro-chlo-ride** (prō-pran'ō-lōl). 1-(isopropylamino)-3-(1-naphthylloxy)-2-propanol hydrochloride; an adrenergic β-receptor blocking agent.

**pro-pri-e-tary name** (prō-prī'ē-tār-ē). The protected brand name or trademark, registered with the U.S. Patent Office, under which a manufacturer markets his product. It is written with a capital initial letter and is often further distinguished by a superscript R in a circle (®). Cf. generic name, nonproprietary name. [L. *propriarius*]

**pro-pri-o-cep-tion** (prō-prē-ō-sep'shun). A sense or perception, usually at a subconscious level, of the movements and position of the body and especially its limbs, independent of vision; this sense is gained primarily from input from sensory nerve terminals in muscles and tendons (muscle spindles) and the fibrous capsule of joints combined with input from the vestibular apparatus.

**pro-pri-o-cep-tive** (prō-prē-ō-sep'tiv). Capable of receiving stimuli originating in muscles, tendons, and other internal tissues. [L. *proprius*, one's own, + *capio*, to take]

**pro-pri-o-cep-tor** (prō-prē-ō-sep'ter). One of a variety of sensory end organs (such as the muscle spindle and Golgi's tendon organ) in muscles, tendons, and joint capsules.

**pro-pri-o-spi-nal** (prō-prē-ō-spi'nāl). Relating especially or wholly to the spinal cord; specifically, denoting those nerve cells and their fibers that connect the different segments of the spinal cord with each other (e.g., spino-spinalis).

**pro-pro-te-ins** (prō'prō-tenz). Inactive protein precursors; e.g., proinsulin.

**prop-tom-e-ter** (prop-tom'ē-ter). SYN exophthalmometer. [pro- + G. *ptōsis*, a falling, + *metron*, measure]

**prop-to-sis** (prop-tō'sis). SYN exophthalmos. [G. *proptōsis*, a falling forward]

**prop-tot-ic** (prop-tot'ik). Referring to proptosis.

**pro-pul-sion** (prō-pūl'shun). The tendency to fall forward; responsible for the festination in paralysis agitans. [G. *pro-pello*, pp. -pulsus, to drive forth]

**pro-pyl (Pr)** (prō'pil). The alkyl radical of propane, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-.

**p. alcohol**, CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>OH; ethylcarbinol; a solvent for resins and cellulose esters. SYN propanol.

**p. gallate**, propyl 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzoate; an antioxidant for emulsions.

phoid, and  
multangular  
rapezoin, a  
fr. tra- (=

SYN trape-  
um except  
zoid bone.  
emblance]

azolo-[1,5-  
esis inhib-  
spasm.

's formu-

ist, 1818-  
lug, semi-  
der curve,

effect.

An inju-

ivery; (2)  
incident to  
olic form

m caused

lucing or  
h and its

gravating

stion fol-

uma. [G.

[G. trau-

uma]  
ery con-

al repair

c condi-  
pathos,

and out  
breath]

of trau-

wound;  
utrefac-

of trau-

SEE T.'s

mplete  
canned,  
chines.  
to turn

usually  
erizing

trolled

device used to drive off the protective  $\text{NH}_3$  gas coating from the surface of cohesive gold foil.

**impression t.**, a receptacle used to carry and confine plastic impression material when making an impression of oral structures.

**raz-o-done hy-dro-chlo-ride** (traz'ō-dōn). 2-[3-[4-(*m*-Chlorophenyl)-1-piperazinyl]propyl]-*s*-triazolo[4,3-*a*]pyridin-3(2*H*)one monohydrochloride; an antidepressant structurally unrelated to other antidepressants.

**Treacher Collins.** SEE Collins.

**treacle** (trē'kl). 1. Molasses, a viscid syrup that drains from sugar-refining molds. 2. A saccharine fluid. 3. Formerly, a remedy for poison, hence any effective remedy. SEE ALSO *theriaca*. [M.E. *triacle*, antidote, fr. L. *theriaca*, antidote to snake bite, fr. G. *thēriakos*, pertaining to wild beasts]

**treat** (trēt). To manage a disease by medicinal, surgical, or other measures; to care for a patient medically or surgically. [Fr. *traiter*, fr. L. *tracto*, to drag, handle, perform]

**treat-ment** (trēt'ment). Medical or surgical management of a patient. SEE ALSO therapy, therapeutics. [Fr. *traitement* (see treat)]  
**active t.**, a therapeutic substance or course intended to ameliorate the basic disease problem, as opposed to supportive or palliative t. Cf. causal t.

**Carrel's t.**, t. of wound surfaces by intermittent flushing with Dakin's solution. SYN Dakin-Carrel t.

**causal t.**, t. aimed at reversing the causal factor in a disease.

**conservative t.**, a course of therapeutic action designed to avoid harm, with less possibility of benefit than more risky actions.

**Dakin-Carrel t.**, SYN Carrel's t.

**dietetic t.**, treatment of a clinical condition with a specific diet.

**empiric t.**, a t. based on experience, usually without adequate data to support its use.

**endodontic t.**, SYN root canal t.

**Goeckerman t.**, a t. for psoriasis; the involved areas are painted with a solution of coal tar, or are covered with crude coal tar ointment and subsequently irradiated with ultraviolet (UVB).

**heat t.**, in dentistry, a method of controlled temperature handling of metals so as to change the microscopic structure and thus the physical properties. SEE ALSO temper, anneal.

**insulin coma t.**, rarely used t. of major mental illness by means of hypoglycemic coma induced by insulin.

**insulin shock t.**, formerly used t. for serious mental disorders in which the patient was given insulin to induce a seizure; supplanted by electroshock therapy.

**isoserum t.**, therapeutic use of serum taken from a person having or having had the same disease as the patient under treatment.

**Kenny's t.**, a method for the t. of anterior poliomyelitis; the affected parts are wrapped in woolen cloth wrung out with hot water; after the acute stage of the disease has passed, the limbs are passively exercised to reeducate the paralyzed muscles.

**light t.**, SYN phototherapy.

**medical t.**, t. of disease by hygienic and pharmacologic remedies, as distinguished from invasive surgical procedures.

**Mitchell's t.**, t. of mental illness by rest, nourishing diet, and a change of environment. SYN Weir Mitchell t.

**moral t.**, a type of milieu therapy utilized in the 19th century, emphasizing religious doctrine and benevolent guidance in activities of daily living; as such it was a form of psychotherapy as opposed to somatic t.'s such as bloodletting and purging.

**Nauheim t.**, t. of certain cardiac affections by baths in water through which carbonic acid gas is bubbling, followed by resisting exercises. SYN Nauheim bath, Schott t. [Bad Nauheim, W. Germany]

**palliative t.**, t. to alleviate symptoms without curing the disease.

**preventive t.**, SYN prophylactic t.

**prophylactic t.**, the institution of measures designed to protect a person from an attack of a disease to which he has been, or is liable to be exposed. SYN preventive t.

**root canal t.**, (1) the means by which painful or diseased teeth, in which the pulp is involved, are restored to a healthy state; (2) removal of a normal, diseased, or dead pulp by biochemical and mechanical means, enlargement and sterilization of the root ca-

nal, followed by filling the canal, to effect healing of diseased periapical tissues; (3) the diagnosis and t. of diseases of the pulp and their sequelae. SYN endodontic t.

**Schott t.**, SYN Nauheim t.

**shock t.**, SEE electroshock therapy.

**solar t.**, SYN xref to solar therapy.

**symptomatic t.**, therapy aimed at relieving symptoms without necessarily affecting the basic underlying cause(s) of the symptoms.

**Tallerman t.**, use of special apparatus to administer dry heat to rheumatic disorders, traumatic sprains, etc.

**thymus t.**, t. of disease by administration of extracts of thymus gland.

**Tweed edgewise t.**, SEE edgewise appliance.

**Weir Mitchell t.**, SYN Mitchell's t.

**tre-ha-la** (trē-hah'lā). A saccharine substance containing trehalose and resembling manna, excreted by a parasitic beetle, *Larinus maculatus*. [Fr., fr. Turk. *tigala*, fr. Pers. *tighāl*]

**tre-ha-lase** (trē-hā'lās). A glycosidase secreted in the duodenum that hydrolyzes α-glycosidic 1,1 bonds; an absence or deficiency of this enzyme will lead to deficient digestion of trehalose (autosomal recessive).

**tre-ha-lose** (trē'hā-lōs). A nonreducing disaccharide, (α-D-glucosido)-α-D-glucoside, contained in trehala; also found in fungi, such as *Amanita muscaria*; elevated in individuals with a trehalase deficiency. SYN mycose.

**Treitz**, Wenzel, Bohemian pathologist, 1819-1872. SEE T.'s arch; T.'s fascia, fossa; T.'s hernia, ligament, muscle.

**Trélat**, Ulysse, French surgeon, 1828-1890. SEE T.'s stools, under stool; Leser-T. sign; T.'s sign.

**tre-ma** (trēm'mā). 1. SYN foramen. 2. SYN vulva. [G. *trēma*, a hole]

**Trem-a-to-da** (trēm'ā-tō-dā). A class in the phylum Platyhelminthes (the flatworms), consisting of flukes with a leaf-shaped body and two muscular suckers, and an acelomate parenchyma-filled body cavity. Circulatory system and sense organs are not present, but an incomplete alimentary canal is found (lacking an anus). Flukes of interest to human or veterinary medicine are members of the order Digenea, with complete life cycles involving embryonic multiplication in a mollusk first intermediate host. The other order, Monogenea, consists chiefly of parasites of fish that have a simpler pattern of direct development on a single host. [G. *trematōdēs*, full of holes, fr. *trēma*, a hole, + *eidōs*, appearance]

**trem-a-tode, trem-a-toid** (trēm'ā-tōd, trēm'ā-toyd). 1. Common name for a fluke of the class Trematoda. 2. Relating to a fluke of the class Trematoda.

**trem-bles** (trēm'blz). An intoxication of cattle, caused by eating white snakeroot, *Eupatorium urticaefolium*, or the rayless goldenrod; the active agent is a higher alcohol, tremetol, which intoxicated cows eliminate in their milk, causing milk sickness when ingested by humans. [L. *tremulus*, trembling, fr. *tremo*, to tremble]

**trem-b'ling**. The shaking or quaking of a tremor.

**trem-el-lold, trem-el-lose** (trēm'ē-loyd, -lōs). Jelly-like. [L. *tremulus*, trembling]

**trem-o-gram** (trēm'ō-gram). The graphic representation of a tremor taken by means of the tremograph or kymograph. SYN tremogram.

**trem-o-graph** (trēm'ō-graf). An apparatus for making a graphic record of a tremor. [L. *tremor*, a shaking, + G. *graphō*, to write]

**trem-o-la-bile** (trēm'ō-lā'bīl, -bīl). Inactivated or destroyed by shaking. [L. *tremor*, a shaking, + *labilis*, perishable]

**trem-o-pho-bia** (trēm'ō-fō'bē-ā). Morbid fear of trembling. [L. *tremor*, trembling, + G. *phobos*, fear]

**trem-or** (trēm'er, -ōr). 1. Repetitive, often regular, oscillatory movements caused by alternate, or synchronous, but irregular contraction of opposing muscle groups; usually involuntary. 2. Minute ocular movement occurring during fixation on an object. SYN trepidation (1). [L. a shaking]

**action t.**, SYN intention t.

**alcoholic withdrawal t.**, intention t. present in the withdrawal

tr

# STEDMAN'S

## Medical Dictionary

26th Edition

---

ILLUSTRATED IN **COLOR**



**Williams & Wilkins**

Baltimore • Philadelphia • Hong Kong  
London • Munich • Sydney • Tokyo

A WAVERLY COMPANY



*Editor:* Marjory Spraycar  
*Senior Editor:* Elizabeth Randolph  
*Editorial Assistant:* Maureen Barlow Pugh  
*Copy Editors:* Christopher Muldor, Jane Sellman, Barbara Werner  
*On-Line Editors:* Kathryn J. Cadle, Barbara L. Ferretti, Catherine N. Kelly, Leslie Simpson  
*Editorial Proofreaders:* Peter W. Binns, Jolanta Obrebska, Carol Sorgen  
*Medical Proofreaders:* Alfred Jay Bollet, M.D.; John H. Dirckx, M.D.; Thomas W. Filardo, M.D.; Robert Hogan, M.D.; Edward Stim, M.D.  
*Database Programmers:* Dennis P. Smithers, Dave Marcus, Lexi-Comp Inc., Hudson, OH  
*Production Coordinator:* Paula K. Huber  
*Printing Coordinator:* Brian Smith  
*Illustration Planning:* Wayne J. Hubbel  
*Design:* Robert C. Och, Dan Pfisterer  
*Cover Design:* Sharon Reuter, Reuter & Associates

Copyright © 1995  
Williams & Wilkins  
351 W. Camden Street  
Baltimore, MD 21201, USA

Copyright © by William Wood and Company: 1911, 1st ed.; 1912, 2nd ed.; 1914, 3rd ed.; 1916, 4th ed.; 1918, 5th ed.; 1920, 6th ed.; 1922, 7th ed.; 1924, 8th ed.; 1926, 9th ed.; 1928, 10th ed.; 1930, 11th ed.

Copyright © by Williams & Wilkins: 1933, 12th ed.; 1935, 13th ed.; 1939, 14th ed.; 1942, 15th ed.; 1946, 16th ed.; 1949, 17th ed.; 1953, 18th ed.; 1957, 19th ed.; 1961, 20th ed.; 1966, 21st ed.; 1972, 22nd ed.; 1976, 23rd ed.; 1982, 24th ed.; 1990, 25th ed.



All rights reserved. This book is protected by copyright. No part of this book may be reproduced in any form or by any means, including photocopying, or utilized by any information storage and retrieval system without written permission from the copy-right owner.

*Stedman's* is a registered trademark of Williams & Wilkins.

Indications, adverse reactions and dosage schedules for drugs set forth in this dictionary are provided by the authors. Williams & Wilkins has not independently verified the accuracy of that information and does not make any representation in regard to its accuracy. The reader should review the package information data of the manufacturers of the medications mentioned.

*Database design by Lexi-Comp Inc., Hudson, OH*  
*Printed in the United States of America by R.R. Donnelley & Sons Company*

English Language Co-editions	Translated Editions	
Asian 1967, 1972, 1976	Greek 1976	Portuguese 1976, 1995
Indian 1967, 1973	Indian 1977	Spanish 1993
Taiwan 1972, 1978	Japanese 1977, 1985, 1995	

#### Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Stedman, Thomas Lathrop, 1853-1938.

[Medical dictionary]

*Stedman's medical dictionary.*—26th ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-683-07922-0 REGULAR EDITION

ISBN 0-683-07935-2 DELUXE EDITION

1. Medicine—Dictionaries. I. Title. II. Title: Medical dictionary.

[DNLM: 1. Dictionaries, Medical. W 13 S812m 1995]

R121.58 1995

610'.3—dc20

DNLM/DLC

for Library of Congress